Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer - 02 (AMS-02) Critical Design Review

Operations Overview

Prepared By: P. Nemeth

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Kennedy Space Center Flow

- Arrive at Vertical Processing Facility (VPF) or Multi-Purpose Payload Facility (MPPF)
- Integrate AMS
- Top-off SFHe
- Power up/checkout Avionics and Charge Magnet
- Discharge Magnet and Power off all systems
- Package and transport to Space Station Processing Facility (SSPF)
- Integrated Verification Test in Launch Processing Integration Stand (LPIS) and PTCS
- Power up/checkout avionics, no Magnet Charge planned at this time

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Kennedy Space Center Flow (Cont.)

- Load into canister and transport to Canister Rotation Facility (CRF)
- Rotate canister in CRF
- Transport to Pad for Vertical Installation
- End to End Test in STS



Prelaunch Operations Profile

- T₀ Umbilical requirements
 - Vent Pump, Cryocoolers, Cryo valves, CAB critical monitoring functions, and J-Crate
 - Power (120 Vdc)
 - Direct feed to Vent Pump
 - Through PDB for all other necessary avionics
 - 1553 for command/telemetry requirements
 - AMS provided GSE with network connection located in Room 10 of Mobile Launch Platform (MLP) to interface with AMS and AMS GSE in on-line facility at KSC
 - Serves as 1553 Bus Controller when OIU not enabled
 - Required continuously until T-9 min to monitor health status of Cryo systems (Vacuum Case pressure and SFHe pressure/temp)



Prelaunch Operations Profile (Cont.)

- T₀ Umbilical requirements (Continued)
 - Remainder of experiment avionics
 - High Rate Data via RS422
 - Can be used as command/data interface if problem with 1553
 - AMS provided GSE in Room 10 of MLP serving DDRS-2 functions
 - GSE interfaces with AMS and AMS GSE located in on-line facility at KSC via network connection
 - Required only for calibration and contingency troubleshooting operations



Prelaunch Operations Timeline

- Installation through L-30 min nominal ops
 - L-88 hours complete Top-off SFHe activities
 - Approximately 650 W for J-Crate, Cryo valves, Cryo coolers, CAB critical functions, and SFHe Tank vent pump
 - Maximum of 2 kW for calibration and contingency should be completed prior to L-TBD days
- At L-30 minutes
 - Close SFHe Tank Vent Valve and deactivate Vent Pump
 - Deactivate Cryo coolers
 - Power down all equipment with the exception of J-Crate and necessary
 CAB functions to monitor of cryo system health (limited to 120W)
- Monitor health status of cryo systems till T-9 min;
 Go/No Go Call from AMS
- Launch, T0 disconnect (loss of 1553/power)

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Ascent Operations Requirements

- SFHe Tank Nominal Vent Valve operation
 - Barometric switch to open valve when PLB pressure is less than the SFHe
 - Time-tagged command via Backup Flight System (BFS) General Purpose Computer (GPC) to open as backup @ L+ TBD min
 - 28Vdc momentary power for valve opening and 5Vdc discrete for command
 - In the event of an abort barometric switch will close vent valve during descent
 - Any potential ignition sources will be compliant with NS2/81-M082

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Mission Abort

- In the event of an abort (e.g. RTLS, TAL, or any other return with AMS still in STS), power needs to be applied after landing to:
 - Allow internal Electronics to Monitor He tank pressure
 - Open Vent valve when He pressure exceeds 1 atm
 - Present calculations estimate the vent valve opening to be between 10 hours and 2 days, so power should be supplied approximately by Landing plus 5 hours
 - Not a safety concern, but rather a refurbishment concern (don't want to rupture burst disks)



On-Orbit STS Operations Profile

- Unstow and activate Digital Data Recorder System-02 (DDRS-02)
- Activate Assembly Power Converter Unit (APCU)s, Cryocoolers, and Housekeeping data at approximately Mission Elapsed Time (MET) 2 hr 30 min
- Activate/checkout AMS avionics subsystems and thermally condition payload
- Maximum power draw on shuttle 2 kW @ 120Vdc
- No magnet charging on STS
- Dock with ISS (MET Day 3)
- Transfer to ISS by MET day 4; Power down AMS just prior to transfer operations
- Grapple Flight Releasable Grapple Fixture (FRGF) with Shuttle Remote Manipulator System (SRMS)

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- Disconnect Remotely Operated Electrical Umbilical (ROEU)
- AMS removed from PLB by SRMS

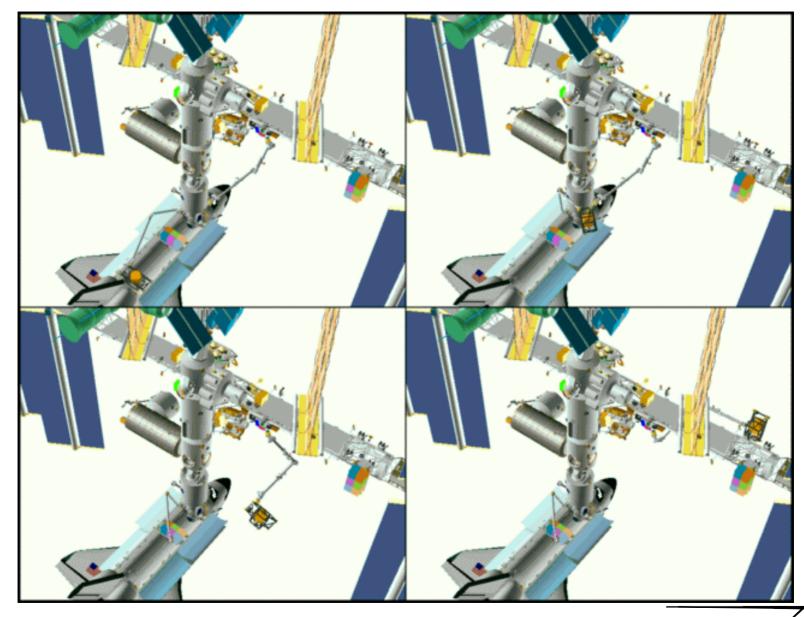
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Space Operations

On-Orbit ISS Operations Profile

- Grapple Power and Video Grapple Fixture (PVGF) with Space Station RMS
 - External Berthing Cues System (EBCS) utilized to verify final approach to Attach Site (Power and Video functions routed through SSRMS)
 - SSRMS supplies 1 kW power for AMS Heaters during Transfer Ops
- SRMS release of AMS
- Transfer to S3 attach site
- Attach AMS to S3 upper inboard site mechanical/ electrical (via PAS & UMA)
- Deactivate power via PVGF and activate power via UMA

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Space Operations



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On-Orbit ISS Operations Profile (Cont.)

- Power up Avionics
- Perform abbreviated avionics checkout
- SSRMS Ungrapple
- Begin magnet charging operations (w/ crew monitoring)
- Once Magnet charging operation complete; begin 3 to 5 years of science data acquisition
- Stay/No Stay Call from AMS should be performed as late as possible prior to STS undock from ISS
- Primary control of AMS is from ground
- Crew interfaces to AMS via Express Rack Laptop through ACOP

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Nominal End of Mission

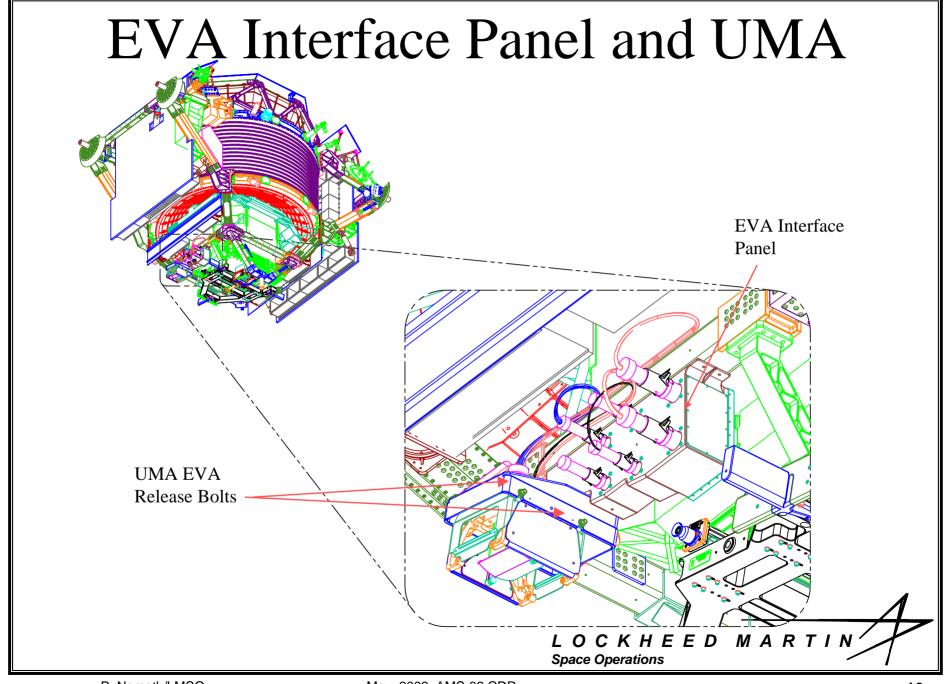
- For nominal End of Mission
 - The magnet will quench as the SFHe is depleted (nominal - assisted quench)
 - Avionics and heaters used to thermally condition experiment while awaiting return on STS
 - SSRMS to SRMS transfer
 - Stow in Shuttle Payload Bay using SRMS and Keel Camera
 - ROEU connection to power/data interfaces
 - Monitor avionics until Deorbit Prep
 - Barometric switch closes vent-valve on re-entry if not performed prior to removal from ISS
 - No specific ground processing requirements

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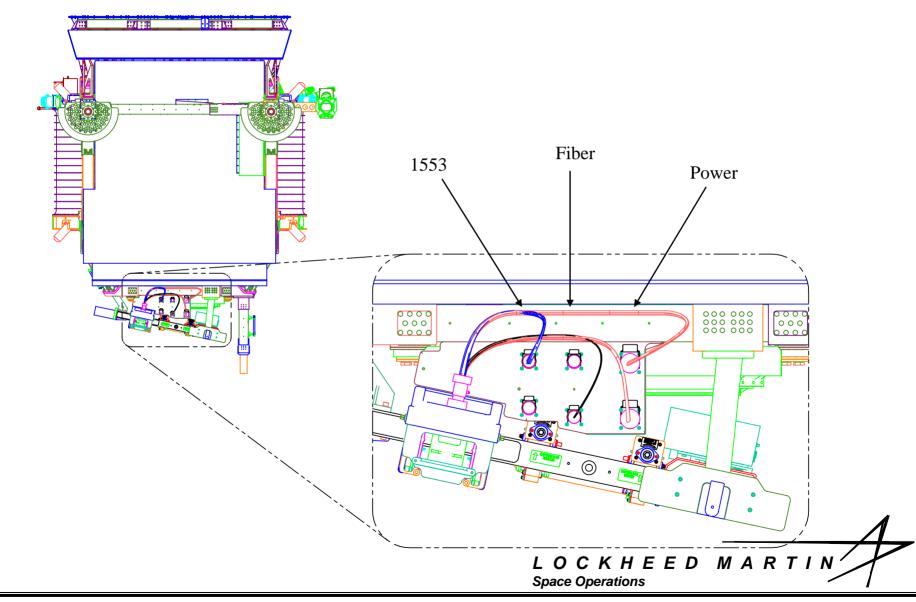
EVA Interfaces

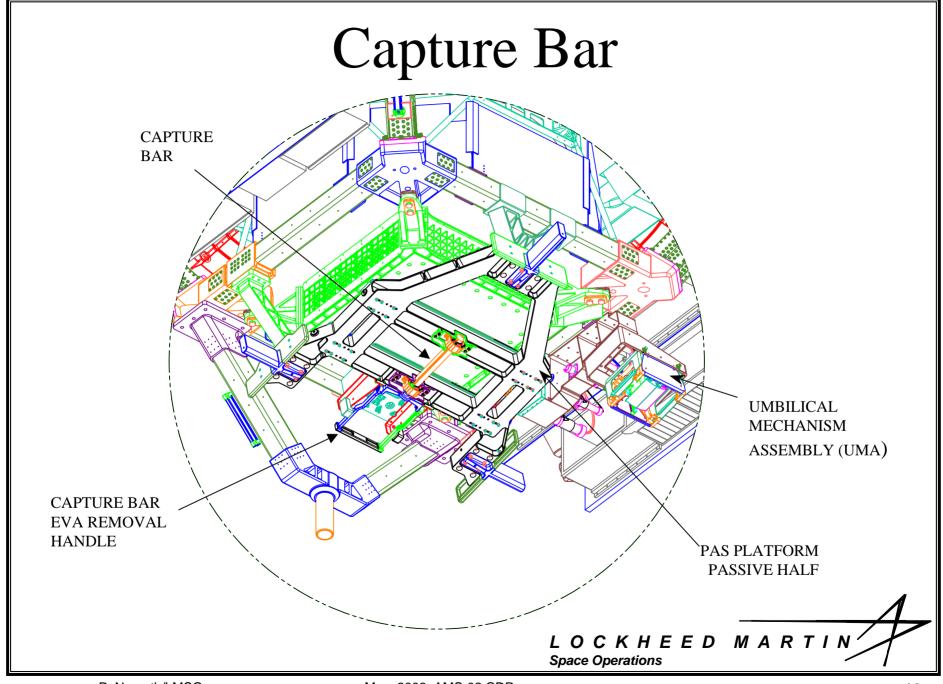
- Capture Bar Release and Passive UMA Removal contingency operations as required by SSP-57003
- PVGF Contingency Release
- Translation Paths on S3 Truss and Experiment
- EVA Interface Panel allows for redundant avionics interfaces in contingency scenario
 - Connectors will meet the mating/demating requirements identified in letter MA2-99-170

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Space Operations

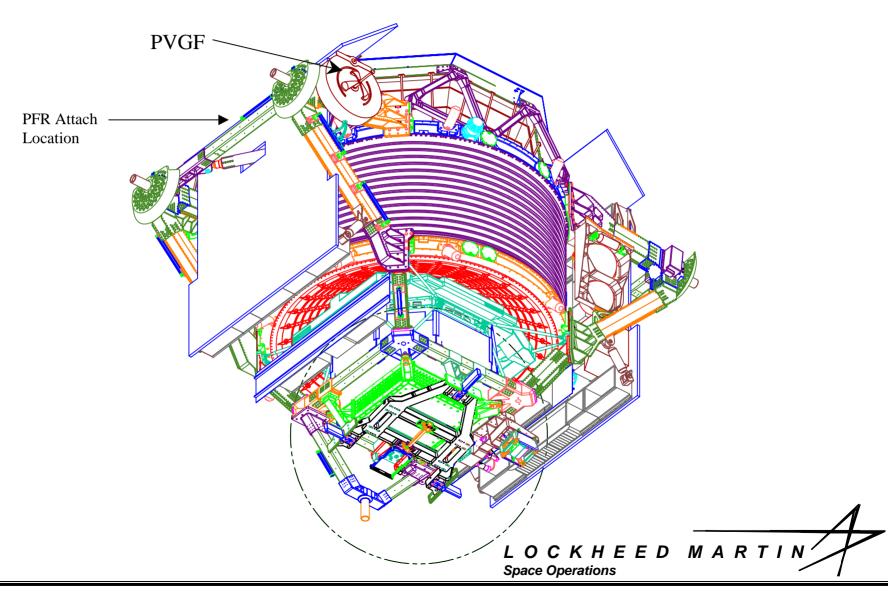


EVA Interface Panel and UMA





PVGF Location



NBL Testing

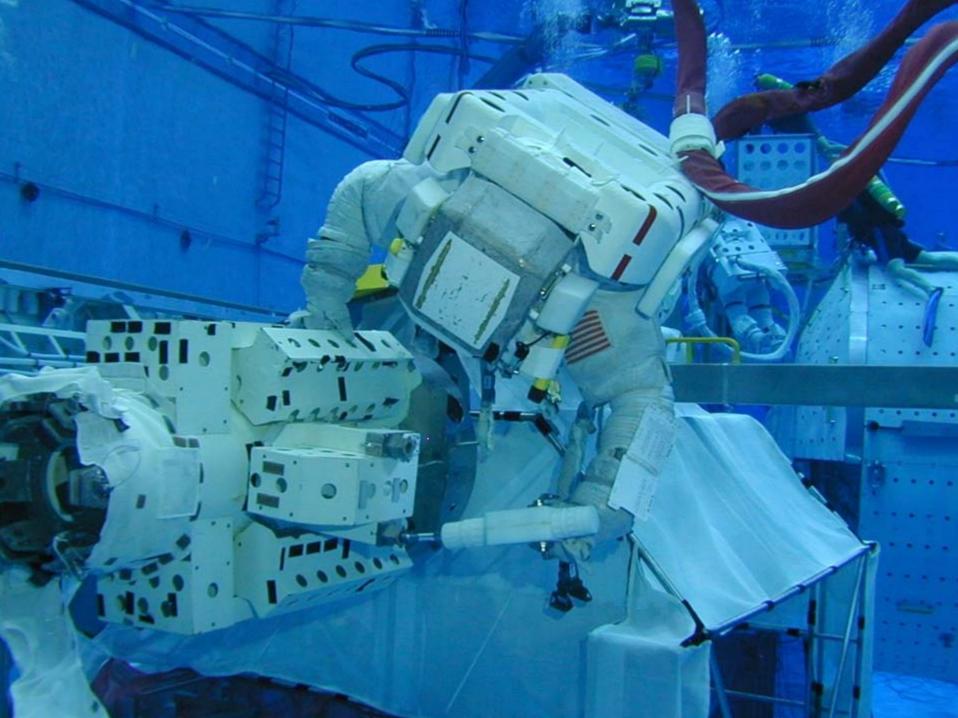
- First access test in NBL completed in March 2002 with low fidelity mockup (only Passive PAS)
- Second NBL access test (with higher fidelity mockup, full experiment envelope) performed in November 2002
- No mission specific NBL testing required
- No specific EVA training requirements



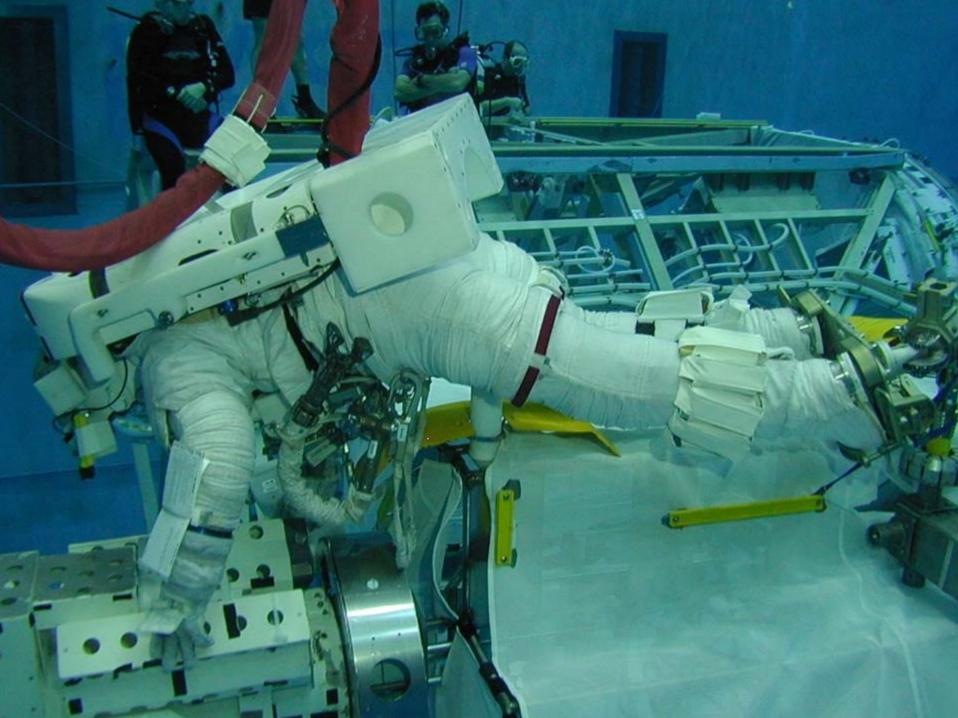
November NBL Testing

- Testing to evaluate AMS Contingency EVA interfaces was performed November 12th thru 15th, 2002 (five crewmembers performed tasks)
- Testing included:
 - PVGF Contingency Release
 - PVGF Grapple Release
 - LEE Release
 - Capture Bar Unloading and Release
 - Connector Panel Access/Evaluation
 - Passive Umbilical Mating Assembly (UMA) bolt access
 - And, crew translation path evaluation















NBL Test Results

- All tested tasks were deemed "acceptable" as documented in Crew Consensus Report (reference letter CB-02-129)
- Only minor issues identified with
 - Labeling (to be validated from drawings)
 - Fit-checks (verified with flight hardware at KSC IVT)
 - Connector clocking (verified by drawings)
- All issues resolved in the data-package
- Awaiting final review from EVA Project Office



P. Nemeth/LMSO